

JUNE RECOVERIES

As shown by the count of
Lost and Found Want Ads in
St. Louis newspapers was:

POST-DISPATCH 1424

Globe-Democrat,
Republic and
Times 1190

Combined 1190

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

VOL. 66. NO. 322.

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1914—18 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT.

NIGHT
EDITION
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS\$1200 SHORTAGE
IN CHIEF DEPUTY
SHERIFF'S FUNDS

Books of Thomas B. Kilcullin, in the Office 18 1/2 Years, Are Being Audited, and He Is Said to Have Admitted There Were Mistakes in Accounts.

Kilcullin Also Is Execution Officer—Funds From Disposal of Property on Judgments Said Not to Have Reached Cashier.

Official Ordered to Take His First Vacation in 18 1/2 Years, Demurs, but Departs When Told Inquiry Is to Be Made.

A special audit of the books of Chief Deputy Sheriff Thomas B. Kilcullin has thus far shown a discrepancy of between \$1200 and \$1500 in the Sheriff's funds, according to a statement made to a Post-Dispatch reporter by Sheriff Dickmann Wednesday. The investigation began Monday and is expected to end Thursday.

In the presence of former Sheriff Nolle, Sheriff Dickmann, John T. Fitzsimmons, attorney for the Sheriff, and Stephen A. Martin, representative of a bonding company, Tuesday, Kilcullin admitted, according to Dickmann, that there were mistakes in his books. He is now taking the only vacation he has had in 18 1/2 years and is at his home, 515 Madison street.

Kilcullin did not appear at the Sheriff's office Wednesday and was not at his home when an effort was made to obtain a statement from him.

Welcome at Poker Parties.

His long service in the Sheriff's office saw a young man learn to cook his breakfast, to make the close friend and less companion of many politicians. This made him a welcome guest at their poker parties, especially those organized by former Delegate Henry L. (Frank) Weke, whose poker games were made famous by the disclosures of his wife, Nellie, in a series of stories published in the Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Weke was fond of calling this series of revelations "Poker and Politics." Kilcullin, at the time, joked about the game and said he had heard of the "poker and politics" of a birthday dinner.

SCENT OF CHEESE SOUGHT

Boy Sent for 'Wheel' of 'Swiss' and Swindle Is Suspected.

City detectives are seeking the scent of a big cheese, obtained Monday afternoon from the Fox River Butter Co. Twenty-first and Pine streets, under false pretense.

Although the cheese is a "wheel" of "Swiss" valued at \$11, the scent is not strong enough for the detectives to even hazard a guess as to the guilty party.

The butter company told the police that Monday afternoon a man who said he was Joseph Marre, a saloon keeper at 606 Washington avenue, asked over the telephone if his credit was good for the "wheel." He was told it was.

So a boy was sent, and took the cheese away. When the bill was presented a few days ago to Marre, he denied ever meeting the cheese and said that someone must have impersonated him over the telephone.

Execution Funds Short.

The Sheriff said the discrepancy appeared to have been caused by the "holding out" of money realized from execution sales conducted by Deputy Sheriffs to obtain satisfaction of judgments awarded to litigants in the Circuit Court.

When a judgment is awarded and the losing party in the suit fails to pay the judgment in cash his property is seized and sold by the Sheriff. Enough money to satisfy the judgment is then turned over by the Sheriff to the person holding the judgment.

Kilcullin, besides being chief deputy, is also execution deputy. The usual procedure is for the deputy making an execution sale to turn the money over to John Walsh, cashier of the Sheriff's office. After entering it in his books Walsh pays the money to the judgment holder.

Dickmann said the audit has shown that in certain cases the money realized from execution sales never reached Sheriff Walsh.

The investigation, Dickmann said, might show that others besides Kilcullin were chargeable with the mistakes in bookkeeping.

Noticed Receipts Fall Off.

Sheriff Dickmann said he began the investigation some months ago when he noticed the cashier's monthly reports to him did not compare favorably with reports of the previous year. He said his investigation showed the shortage did not occur in the cashier's cage, but before the money reached the cashier.

Sheriff Dickmann then recalled that Kilcullin had refused to take a vacation in the 18 1/2 years of his services in the Sheriff's office, though he was entitled to 14 days each year. Kilcullin also remained at his office every Saturday afternoon, although not required to do so.

For a long time, Dickmann said, it had seemed unnatural to him that an employee entitled to a vacation and to his Saturday afternoons off should prefer to remain at work. So last Monday the Sheriff told Kilcullin to start on his vacation at once. Kilcullin objected, saying he did not want a vacation. Dickmann then told him his books were to be examined.

Kilcullin said he had nothing to do with the investigation some months ago when he noticed the cashier's monthly reports to him did not compare favorably with reports of the previous year. He said his investigation showed the shortage did not occur in the cashier's cage, but before the money reached the cashier.

ICEMEN STRIKE,
OFFICIAL HAULS
ICE TO CITY HALL

Supply Commissioner Thomas Loads Up His Auto and Ends Water Famine in Building.

A five-passenger city automobile, used by Supply Commissioner Thomas, was turned into an ice wagon Wednesday, when he drove his car to the city hall. By the use of the machine, Thomas and two deputies saved hundreds of clerks in the different municipal offices from being driven to strong drink by their rapidly increasing thirst.

An icehouse at Twenty-first and Gratiot street was the nearest source of supply covered by the city's regular contracts, and Thomas drove his car there as soon as he learned that the city hall was without its usual ice supply.

He spread the lettuce seeds with water and made large piles in big cakes, with the help of his deputies, Theo Jacoby and Charles LeFevre.

The three sat on the ice as they drove back to the city hall, and were thus able to keep cool when, on their arrival, they found every department clamoring to be served first.

At 11 o'clock, by making repeated trips, they had supplied all the offices.

CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN
VISIT THE PRESIDENT

Delegation Confers With Him on Anti-Trust Program, Which

It Supports in Part.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Supporting the administration anti-trust program in some particulars and opposing it in others, a delegation of Chicago business men conferred more than an hour today with President Wilson. Details of the proposed anti-trust bill were gone over. Afterward the following statement was issued at the White House:

"The President today expressed his pleasure at having been consulted by the group of gentlemen who represented the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and said that he felt that the conference had been mutually instructive and helpful."

MAN STANDS ON HEAD
ON HIS 81ST BIRTHDAY

Shows Three Generations Gathered at Dinner That He Still Can Do Boyhood Feats.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 8.—Just to show his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren that he was not too old to do the stunt, John Webb, a constable, stood on his head yesterday on his eighty-first birthday.

The feat was performed at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Frank Magness, where Webb was the guest of honor at a birthday dinner.

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T. R. URGED TO MAKE RACE

NEW YORK, July 8.—For two hours today the Progressive leaders of New York State used every argument at their command to induce Col. Roosevelt to agree that he would accept the nomination for Governor.

Afterward Col. Roosevelt said he had nothing to say at this time and would not change his previous statements declining to run.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

A Good Start

This week starts with the same relative showing of St. Louis merchants' advertising in the local papers as all previous weeks have for many years.

For example, the St. Louis merchants on Tuesday of this week bought

51 columns

of display advertising in the POST-DISPATCH alone and were satisfied with only

47 columns

in the Globe-Democrat, Republic and Times, its three nearest competitors all added together.

With this showing of what experienced advertisers are doing, surely no merchant or manufacturer can be in doubt as to the quickest and most profitable method of obtaining results from their advertising.

Concentrate in the POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper.

Average circulation first 6 months 1914.

Daily (except Sunday), 177,948

Sunday only 319,153

First in Everything.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

FINANCIAL BUBBLE
BURSTS; WOMEN
FAIL FOR \$83,000

Mrs. Laura May Trautmann and Sister Lose All When Hayti Town Lots Sell Slowly.

LIBERAL IN CHARITIES

Pastor Is Now Left With Check for \$500 Which Proves to Be Worthless.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

HAYTI, Mo., July 8.—This is the story of Mrs. Laura May Trautmann, who describes herself as a "housewife" in her voluntary bankruptcy petition, filed last Friday at St. Louis, but whose claim to fame in Southeast Missouri rests upon her 10 years' career as a real estate operator and town builder.

It was a meteoric career, characterized toward the last by transactions that brought criticism upon her, and culminated in a crash in which she and her sister, Mrs. Mamie Dunn, lost \$83,000.

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TO TAKE WOMAN
IN HOTEL RUMPIUS

Traffic Officer Called in at the Jefferson After Men Are "Clubbed" by Her.

ROW OVER BOARD BILL

Mrs. Lillie H. Koenig With Folded Newspaper Stands Off Jefferso nAdjusters.

When Walter R. May and Charles Frank, attorney and auditor, respectively, of the Hotel Jefferson, went to the room of Mrs. Lillie Horn Koenig, 35 years old, a guest, to adjust a board bill of \$887, at 11:30 a.m., Wednesday, they reckoned on a peaceful conference and quiet adjustment. But—

She raised such a commotion that a hotel watchman and a hotel detective were called in, but they failed to quiet the rumpus. Finally a traffic policeman, skilled in the art of jiu jitsu, was sent for, and used Japanese tactics to quell the woman and get her to the police station, where she is held on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Tenders Bank Stock as Security.

According to the details as learned v.g. things had quieted down, Mrs. Koenig had tendered five shares of

Doctor's Wife Charged With
Killing Woman in His Office

Photo by American Press Assn.



MRS. EDWIN CARMAN.

FRED ESEN OWES
\$15,000 TO THE
LORIMER BANK

An examination of the financial affairs of the defunct La Salle Street Savings and Trust Co. of Chicago disclosed Wednesday, according to a news dispatch, that Fred ESEN, Republican boss of St. Louis County, owes the National Bank of Commerce stock as security for her overdue board bill.

May and Frank had gone to her room to have her formally sign the papers in the matter, so that they would have a claim on the stock in case the board bill was not paid.

Mrs. Koenig told them she was not ready to sign the papers. Then Frank said she would have to give up the room.

Mrs. Koenig replied that it was her room and that she would not give it up then. After a little more argument she grabbed a newspaper folded as a club and struck Frank in the face.

Then Charles O'Neill, hotel watchman, was called in. O'Neill tried to pacify her, without result. Edward Noonan, house detective, appeared and asked about the trouble.

Traffic Officer Sent For.

Mrs. Koenig said she was not in trouble with the police, but was in trouble with her husband. She had many domestic troubles and wanted to hear what went on in her husband's office. This was on May 19. The witness said arrangements for the rental of the instrument were made that day.

On the same day Mrs. Carman made plans to take her husband away for two days while the instrument was being installed.

The witness said Mrs. Carman had told him "about seeing a nurse kiss Dr. Carman." "She said she was so mad," he went on, "when she saw that kiss that she almost broke the window by knocking on it."

Mrs. Carman told him further, he said, that she knew her husband met many women both in his home and outside and she asked the witness whether he could furnish detectives to follow him. She had said emphatically, however, that she would not get a divorce on account of her daughter.

Instrument Installed.

The witness said one of his instruments was installed after he received a letter from Mrs. Carman announcing when she would have her husband out of the way. Later Mrs. Carman demanded and received this letter.

Mrs. Carman and her mother called upon him on May 25, said the witness. Mrs. Carman told him she was "satisfied," and that she had been keeping in a diary a record of everything she had heard over the instrument. She said she had some difficulty in hearing all that went on in the doctor's office, because the doctor and his women patients sometimes whispered. She bought two additional batteries on this occasion.

ESEN told a reporter that any instruments had recorded Mrs. Carman's conversations with him, and he was then excused.

Elizabeth Carman, 12-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Carman, testified that directly after the shot was fired, she ran upstairs and saw her mother, her aunt and her grandmother there. Her mother, she said, was in a kimono.

Watkins Told of \$1000 Payable to Him.

Watkins, a crew of the Kansas City merchant marine, found Watkins in the east end near the water tank in the east end of the Centralia yards. The head was severed from the body.

In Watkins' pockets the train crew found a draft for \$1000 payable to him, and a letter addressed to his brother, William H. Watkins of Henrietta, Mo.

Watkins said the Lorimer bank finally paid the note and interest, about \$1000 in all, and he had no objection to the payment.

Watkins said he also borrowed \$8000 from the Lorimer bank, giving as collateral a \$13,500 note given to him by Wilson. He said he also invested the \$8000 in the traction company promotion.

Watkins said the Lorimer bank approached him with the offer of a loan of \$10,000.

Watkins accepted the offer and paid him \$10,000.

Watkins said he had no objection to the payment.

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PORTE DECLINES LIFE PRESERVERS FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

"If America Is Wrecked," He Says, "They'll Never Find Two Bodies Floating."

EARLY START EXPECTED

Aviator Is Impatient While Curtiss Works Out Problem of Boat Hydroplanes.

By Associated Press.

HAMMONDSFORT, N. Y., July 8.—Lieut. Porte, pilot of the transatlantic flying boat America, has declined a pair of life preservers proffered by Lieut. Samuel Preston, who makes them for the navy at Pensacola.

"If the America is wrecked," said Porte, "they'll never find two bodies floating in the ocean."

Porte seems to be satisfied that the aviator will be within a few days. He arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Rodman Wanamaker's brother-in-law, Frederick Cruger, and by Capt. Creagh Osborne of the British Admiralty.

Capt. Osborne spent some time in a motor boat adjusting the compass Porte is to use on the transatlantic flight and setting it in place in the bow of the big flying boat.

Glenn Curtiss had the America out to observe the effect of the hydroplanes he is fitting to the bottom of the boat. He and Lieut. Porte are agreed that they can get away with the necessary load by resorting to auxiliary pontoons and Curtiss wishes to work the problem out in a scientific manner. He will devote several more days, if necessary, to getting the planes just right.

Lieut. Porte, however, is impatient to get started and if the hydroplanes do not work out properly very soon, it is probable the pontoons will be used.

"ACTOIDS" ACT ACTIVELY. On Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

\$1200 Shortage in Accounts of Chief Deputy Sheriff

Continued From Page One.

feared from an audit. Later, at the conference, Dickmann said, Kilcullin admitted the shortage could fall in his department, and, while disclaiming entire responsibility for it, said that as he was the chief of that department he would accept responsibility for his department.

Kilcullin has been execution deputy in the Sheriff's office since 1877. He served four years under Sheriff Streed, four years under Dickmann in his former term during the World's Fair period, three years under Sheriff Clarke, six years under Sheriff Nolte, and has served one and a half years of Dickmann's second term.

No examination of his books kept in previous administrations has yet been made.

Until the beginning of Dickmann's present term Kilcullin's salary was \$150 a month as Execution Deputy. Dickmann made him Chief Deputy as well as Execution Deputy and raised his salary to \$200 a month. Kilcullin has 12 children, all of whom live with him at home.

Louis Nolte, who was Sheriff before Dickmann took office, told P. D. Bissell, reporter he believed that Kilcullin's accounts were all right during his term. The books were examined by expert accountants before Nolte retired from office, he said, and were found to be in good shape.

GEORGE: Why take chances with money? Buy a small business with credit. See H. H. Brown & Co., 24 floors, 308 N. Sixth St.

GINA HELD FOR PERJURY IN 9-HOUR LAW CASE

Waitress Made Affidavit She Worked 12 Hours a Day; Testified Differently.

Miss Nellie Kirby, 21 years old, of 284A Lincoln avenue, was held for the grand jury on a charge of perjury by Judge Clark of the Court of Criminal Correction Wednesday. Her bond was fixed at \$500.

The basis of the action is an affidavit made before Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Wilson, by Miss Kirby, last March, that her working hours in the restaurant of Volo and Nicholas Vold, across at 506 South Second street, where she was employed as a waitress and dishwasher, were from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. It is alleged that she also made the same statement to Detectives Campbell and Chisholm, who questioned her, and at police headquarters.

The proprietors of the restaurant were arrested on a charge of violating the nine-hour working law for women. At the time Kirby testified her hours were from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m., and the defendants were acquitted.

Miss Kirby, when asked why she did not tell the police of her rest period, which brought her time within the nine-hour act, said they did not ask her about it.

MAN FIGHTS 4 SHARKS

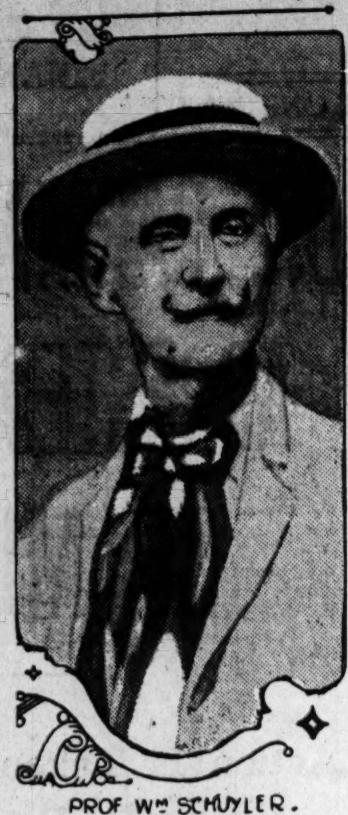
Fisherman Loses Both Legs, Is Rescued Dying.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Benzento Lopes is dying as a result of a battle with a 10-foot shark and three little ones he caught in a net. He climbed the net to make the haul before seeing the large shark. It bit off both his legs.

Fellow fisherman rescued Lopes. They captured all the sharks.

The property, which is conceded to be worth

PRINCIPAL OF M'KINLEY SCHOOL DEAD IN EAST



EDUCATOR AND COUSIN'S WIFE, President of D. A. R., SUCUMB AT ALMOST SAME TIME.

William Schuyler, principal of McKinley High School, author, musician and art critic, died at Nyack, N. Y., Tuesday night. He had been suffering from an arteriole disorder for several years and had gone East to profit by a change of climate.

Simultaneous with the announcement of his death came the news that Mrs. Katherine Beckman Schuyler, wife of his cousin Montgomery Schuyler, president of the New York branch of the Republic, had died in New Rochelle, N. Y. She had been suffering from a paralytic stroke since June 3. Her home was not far from the place where William Schuyler died, and the two deaths took place almost at the same time.

Prof. Schuyler's health failed rapidly at the beginning of the year and he was forced to rest from his school duties. He returned to them in February, but again was compelled to quit work. After several weeks in the Jewish Hospital he went to New York.

Apparently the change was highly beneficial. He improved steadily until about 10 days ago. Since then his decline has been rapid.

Was Born in St. Louis.

Prof. Schuyler was born in St. Louis, May 5, 1855, descendant of an old, aristocratic New York family. His father, Montgomery Schuyler, for many years was dean of Christ Church Cathedral. His mother, Mrs. Sophia Norton Schuyler, is yet living in New York, at the age of 82.

Prof. Schuyler was educated at Washington University, where he received both the bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees. He studied music and drawing under private instructors and studied painting in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

In 1881 he was married to Miss Hilda Remington of Elmo, N. Y., who died in 1902. He survived her three years. Montgomery, engineer in charge of the city testing laboratory; Remington, of Shady, Ulster County, New York, an illustrator of note, and Norton, of 4739 Greenwich Avenue.

From 1877 Prof. Schuyler was a teacher, writer and lecturer on general educational subjects. In 1896 he was elected president of the department of secondary education of the National Educational Association. He was assistant principal of high schools in St. Louis from 1896 to 1913, when he was made principal of McKinley School.

For several years he was an occasional lecturer and dramatic critic for the Post-Dispatch. In 1897 he was made dramatic critic for the Criterion. His first book, "An Ambassador of Christ," published in 1901, was a biography of his father, Dean Schuyler. In 1906 he published another, "Under Pontius Pilate." In collaboration with Phile M. Buck he prepared a text book on composition.

Wrote "Monna Lisa."

His most talked of book probably was "Monna Lisa," which originally was given the title "The Woman Soul." It appeared under the nom de plume of Guglielmo Scialo in 1911, about the time the theft of the famous Da Vinci painting from Louvre was created world-wide comment. He edited an edition of Macaulay's life of Johnson. Recently he had finished another book, "The Hope of Glory," a study of St. Paul, but it has not yet been published. He composed songs purely for the love of it.

From the residence to the railroads, from the banks to the law, he laid over which the bridal party walked to a special car which carried the couple to Memphis, where they all spent a day and a night at a leading hotel and had a wedding supper that cost \$5 a plate.

Then after the return there was a three-days' celebration to which young and old were invited and they say in Hayti that the guests were expected to take away with them as souvenirs the silver spoons with which they ate their food.

"Mame Dunn's wedding" gave the town its one big social sensation. There had never been anything like it in Hayti and there has never been anything like it since. Dunn, the bridegroom, was a farmer and a school teacher. The wedding was at the pretentious home that the sisters had erected for themselves.

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Then after the return there was a three-days' celebration to which young and old were invited and they say in Hayti that the guests were expected to take away with them as souvenirs the silver spoons with which they ate their food.

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In this connection Mr. Burnau-Variella
once said that Senator Hanna
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LOBBYIST FOR PANAMA FOUND CANAL PATH WAS EASY UNDER ROOSEVELT

Number 4 of a Series

**Cromwell Re-Engaged by the Canal
Company Usurped Treaty Making
Powers of Government With
T. R. in White House and
Hanna in Senate.**

FORBIDDEN, HOWEVER, TO MAKE ANY "DONATIONS"

**He Prepared Notorious Hay-Herran Treaty and
Wrote for Hanna the Widely Circulated
(Under Frank) Minority Report Which
Was an Argument in Favor of Panama.**

The Post-Dispatch has shown how, after blocking Nicaragua canal legislation for five years, forcing the Panama plan on the attention of the government and people of the United States, bringing about the creation of the Isthmian Canal Commission, getting Colombia to signify her willingness to negotiate and changing the Republican national platform from "the Nicaragua canal" to "an isthmian canal," William Nelson Cromwell, the self-confessed lobbyist of the New Panama Canal Co., was dismissed by his employers.

When, however, his French clients tried to work without him, they were helpless, and through the influence of Senator Hanna and others he was given back his job in January, 1902.

It is significant that this news was conveyed to him by his friend, Philippe Burnau-Variella, who, as the Post-Dispatch has already shown, took Mr. Cromwell's place in the Panama discovered by the Colombian legation in Washington.

The cable of Jan. 27, reinstating Mr. Cromwell as general counsel, said: "But we insist absolutely that no donations be made now or later, nor promises be made, to anyone whomsoever which bind the New Panama Co."

The president of the French company also laid stress on this point in his letter to Jan. 31, confirming the cables. He wrote:

"Finally we rely that you will know how to utilize your numerous connections and your legitimate influence," but "in no case can we have recourse to methods as dangerous as they are unlawful, which consist principally in gifts or presents."

During the period of Mr. Cromwell's absence the affairs of the Panama company had not prospered in Washington. **Nicaragua Definitely Leads.**

On Nov. 16, 1901, the Isthmian Canal Commission had made a report signed by all its members and unanimously recommended the adoption of the Nicaragua route. This was a crushing blow to Panama and was looked upon everywhere as definitely deciding the passage of the Nicaragua bills by Congress at the next session.

Congress met again on Dec. 2, 1901, and at once the Nicaragua bill introduced by Senator Morgan and Representative Hepburn were favorably reported out of committee and placed upon the calendar.

On Dec. 10 a formal convention looking to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States was concluded in Nicaragua and a week later the Senate passed the new Hay-Panama treaty and thus out of the great diplomatic obstacles of the Clayton-Coolidge treaty, the existence of which Mr. Cromwell had put to such good use.

There was only one thing that could possibly delay the adoption by Congress of the Nicaragua plan, and that was an offer of sale by the canal company. This was authorized at a general meeting of the company. The prevalent feeling of the meeting was, that it should obtain, within a reasonable time, a satisfactory offer to all the properties of the company; and (2) that he should obtain, by treaty from the Republic of Colombia, the enjoyment of the necessary right and authority; and that if he did not succeed he should adopt the Nicaragua canal and obtain, by treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the territory and rights necessary to its construction."

Job Before Him.

In Mr. Cromwell's opinion, "at this moment three vital problems require to be considered: the offer and on Jan. 9 passed the Hepburn Nicaragua bill by a vote of 80 to 2. Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt recognized the Walker Commission on Jan. 16, and two days later received from it a new report recommending the Panama route. Mr. Roosevelt sent this report to Congress on Jan. 20, and from this time on became wedded to the cause of Panama.

The fact is not without significance that on Jan. 27, 1902, exactly one week after Mr. Roosevelt sent to Congress the report in favor of Panama, which he had compelled the Canal Commission to make, Mr. Cromwell was reinstated as general counsel of the New Panama Canal Co. in the United States.

In this connection Mr. Burnau-Variella once said that Senator Hanna told him that if the Panama company expected to make any headway it must reappoint Mr. Cromwell as general counsel. Mr. Cromwell further said that the influence back of Senator

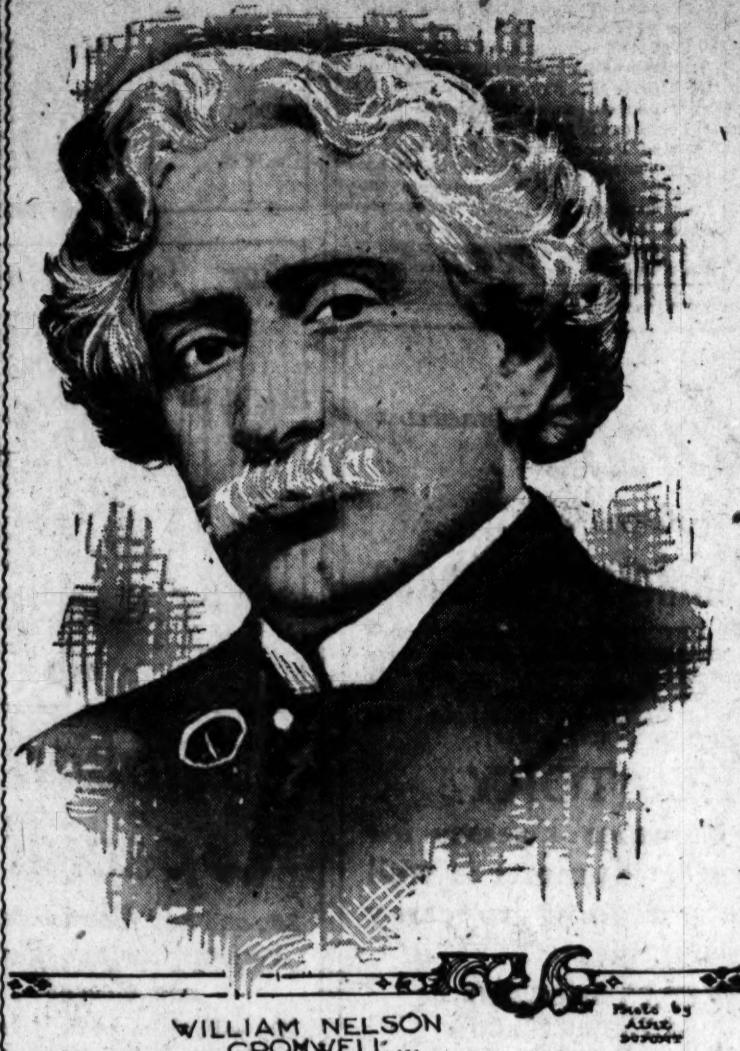
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Able Lobbyist Whom French Company Fired, but Was Obliged to Re-Engage



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CROMWELL...

ing immediate action confronted us: "To prevent the Nicaragua bill, which had been passed by the House a few days previous, from being reported immediately and favorably, as Senator Morgan, with a majority of his committee supporting him, was about to do.

"To bring about a treaty between the United States and Colombia, and to have the consent of Colombia to a concession by the company comprised in this treaty.

"To obtain the acceptance by Congress of the offer of the company and render this offer absolutely by the

Colombia Makes Known That Indemnity Would Be Asked for Canal Transfer

Colombia had already made known that she would exact an indemnity from the canal company for permission to transfer its concessions to the United States and so Mr. Cromwell's next step was to try to procure a treaty between Colombia and the United States which would afford "protection to the company against the demands which might be addressed to it by Colombia."

But there was no official proposition pending between the two countries and Mr. Cromwell complained that Secretary Hay, who was an avowed partisan of Nicaragua, refused to open the negotiation, no law having imposed it officially upon him.

Mr. Cromwell therefore relied upon the functions of the State Department and "in person and without co-operation opened negotiations" with the Colombian Minister.

"Fortunately," he says, "we had already established relations intimate, cordial and of mutual confidence with Minister Silva and Herran, secretary of the legation," whereupon the Colombian Government "recalled Senor Silva and sent Senor Concha as Minister to the United States to make new instructions to obtain the final adoption of the Isthmian of Panama for the opening of the interoceanic canal on the best terms for Colombia without affecting the integrity of its territory or its national sovereignty."

Getting Concha in Line.

"Mr. Cromwell had much trouble with Senor Concha, the new Colombian Minister, who was extremely indifferent to the financial welfare of Mr. Cromwell." But he elicited from Mr. Cromwell, who was then in Washington, to take up the matter directly. He went immediately to New York, called upon Minister Concha, energetically laid the situation before him in detail and convinced him that the Nicaragua project would inevitably be adopted unless Colombia changed her attitude and showed some desire to co-operate with us."

Consequently, as a result of two long meetings of this sort, which lasted all day on March 7, Mr. Cromwell succeeded in persuading Minister Concha to make a statement, "which was written by us" and "addressed to us in our Panamanian general counsel to the New Panama company."

This announcement recites that Colombia's action of Feb. 25 did not imply opposition to the sale of the canal but the Colombian Government forbade the sale of the canal to the United States before the terms were ratified by Colombia as to their respective rights in and relations to the canal. This official note was communicated by us to the press of the United States," said Mr. Cromwell, "and we officially sent copies of it to the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay; to Minister Concha, to the minority of the Senate committee and to other important persons."

Various Jobs That Kept Cromwell on the Jump All of the Time

The minority was composed of Senators Hanna, Kittredge, Millard and Prichard, and we urged them to file a detailed minority report in favor of the adoption of the Spooner bill and the acceptance of the offer of the company," said Mr. Cromwell. "The minority refused then, on account of the uncertain situation of affairs with Colombia and the lack of ratification of the offer by the shareholders of the company."

Busy Negotiating a Treaty.

Mr. Cromwell meanwhile was busy with the Colombian treaty, having conference "almost every day with Minister Concha, Mr. Herran, Secretary of Legislation, and with numerous conferences with Secretary Hay and Minister

Prichard, and we urged them to file a detailed minority report in favor of the adoption of the Spooner bill and the acceptance of the offer of the company," said Mr. Cromwell. "The minority refused then, on account of the uncertain situation of affairs with Colombia and the lack of ratification of the offer by the shareholders of the company."

THE SHORT CUT TO HEALTH

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HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

and you possess the secret of continued good health.

It is for Poor Appetite, Indigestion, Cramps, Constipation and Biliousness. Try it.

"In the face of this difficulty and to save the situation, we again personally

took the initiative; we overcame Minister Concha's repugnance to any discussion with an American, above all with a representative of the Canal company, and at last we were aided by the Minister to help him prepare any draft of treaty that he might propose."

Mr. Cromwell's propositions were entirely unacceptable to Mr. Concha, who recognized that if they were made "the Panama Canal would at once be eliminated as an element in the consideration of the problem."

Mr. Cromwell's activities had become almost too various to enumerate. He was counsel for the Panama Canal Co. He was counsel for the Panama Railroad Co. He was adviser extraordinary to the President of the United States. He was an assistant in the State Department. He was a large and influential part of the United States Senate, and he was a supplementary envoy extraordinary from Colombia to the United States. The only parallel for Mr. Cromwell is to be found in the elderly naval man who

was the captain bold, And a mate of the Nancy brig, And a bo'sn tight and a mischievous. And the crew of the captain's side.

Headings before the Senate Committee ended March 10, "and three days later the committee, by a vote of 7 to 4, filed in the Senate a report favorable to the Nicaragua project, and rejecting the Spooner bill and the offer of the company."

This Hepburn bill relating to the Nicaragua Canal, which had been adopted by the House by a vote of 309 to 2, was presented to the Senate with a favorable report from its committee, and the Spooner bill, which had been sent to the Senate, was rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Cromwell's diplomatic victory was, however, not complete. The minority of the Senate Committee insisted, even after President Roosevelt transmitted the Hay-Concha treaty to the Senate, having proved that the stockholders of the Panama Canal Co. would ratify the offer of sale for \$40,000,000. This had not been obtained at the Paris meeting of Feb. 28, 1902, because Mr. Concha had served notice that the concession could not be transferred without permission. The company feared to call another meeting because Colombia might renew its warnings at just the time when the treaty was under discussion in the Senate and thereby cause the death blow to the Panama project.

To meet this emergency Mr. Cromwell conceived the idea of obtaining from at least a minority of the stockholders of the company the written signatures of the company to pledge himself as to different bases for a proposition." Mr. Cromwell kept the canal company advised as to his activities and received a cablegram March 24, 1902, saying, "We approve and are satisfied with your method of conducting negotiations with Concha."

But so far as Panama was concerned "the situation was gravely perilous and disquieting. Minister Concha was keenly alive to the situation, but he was bound by the imperative instructions of his Government." Moreover, "Minister Concha had not even given him the least assurance of any cooperation. In fact he was inclined to make any offer, and he told us seriously that he intended to leave his post and return to Bogota without making any offer. On the matter his position was closed to everyone except ourselves."

Cromwell's first work was to write and circulate an opinion on the title of ownership of the New Panama Canal Co. and its power to transfer its property to the United States; but the majority of the special Senate committee, which was unfavorable to the proposal of the Panama company, had been sent to the Senate.

"To bring about a treaty between the United States and Colombia, and to have the consent of Colombia to a concession by the company comprised in this treaty.

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United States," he says, "we had already obtained the support of the New Panama Canal Co. and its power to transfer its property to the United States; but the majority of the special Senate committee, which was unfavorable to the proposal of the Panama company, had been sent to the Senate.

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Continued From Preceding Page.
helped them to reply to the arguments advanced against Panama in the course of the debates, "calling on Senators and presenting arguments to them and by all possible means increasing and strengthening the support of Panama."

The motion to substitute the Spooner bill for the Hepburn canal bill was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 34, but the House rejected the Spooner measure, and it was sent to

Critical Combat Between Senate and House Over the Canal Route

Says Mr. Cromwell: "At each step of this critical combat we were consulted by Senators Hanna and Kittredge, who were among the conferees and who had signed the minority report, and we had an exchange of views with them on each question; and we had conferences almost day and night with members of the House with whom we made efforts to assure the adoption of the Spooner bill."

"We are more than justified in declaring," affirmed Mr. Cromwell, "that without our labors this result would not have been obtained, the offer of the company would have been rejected and the Nicaragua route would have been chosen."

The (Spooner) bill was signed by the President on June 28, 1902; the offer of the Panama Canal Co. was thus accepted and the Panama route was chosen, but on the conditions (1) that the title of the company be approved, (2) that a satisfactory treaty be concluded with Colombia; with the alternative of the choice of the Nicaragua route in default of one or other of these conditions."

Mr. Cromwell then resumed business as the State Department. The question of a treaty with Colombia now became paramount. "In consequence, we applied ourselves to this task and after other conferences with many Senators to ascertain their views we prepared a revision of the treaty and submitted it to Secretary Hay at his request."

"Numerous conferences between Secretary Hay and ourselves followed, and we finally arrived at an understanding with Senator Concha and the President on the subject of what would seem acceptable to the Senate."

"In this negotiation, as in that which preceded, the ministers of the two gov-

President Roosevelt Did Not Follow Mandatory Spooner Law
But Mr. Roosevelt did not "take measures according to the Spooner law" and enter into an agreement with Nicaragua for the construction of a Nicaraguan canal. The threat referred to by Mr. Cromwell was palpably intended to intimidate Colombia; any intimidation of Colombia meant money in the treasury of the Panama Canal Co.

The threats from Washington had been so palpable that Minister Concha received instructions to act and discuss, but he told Mr. Cromwell that he intended to resign rather than continue the discussion of a treaty on the basis demanded by the United States.

"Knowing that his resignation would cause confusion, delay and danger, we implored the Minister, personally and by letter, to continue the negotiations."

Mr. Concha yielded and in consequence on Nov. 5 Concha submitted the question of sovereignty to Mr. Hay. The latter sent for Mr. Cromwell and detailed conferences ensued. Finally the President advised Mr. Hay to yield."

Mr. Concha insisted that the authorization given by Colombia to cede the rights to the United States shall be

conference. The Senate conferees were Senators Hanna, Morgan and Kittredge, and the House conferees were Hepburn, Fletcher and Davey.

Senator Hanna was chairman of the Republican National Committee and had been in close relationship with Mr. Cromwell. Senator Kittredge had also been active in representing the commercial interests on the floor of the Senate. The Senate conferees presented to the end in refusing to yield to the House, and at last the House conferees yielded.

Will close Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock to enable their employees to attend the annual outing and excursion. Special inducements in the form of apparel and millinery bargains will be in force Thursday morning to make early shopping of particular advantage.

Th' man that starts out with a candle to find a leak in th' gas, gets quick results, but they ain't satisfactory!

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and he so informed Mr. Cromwell, who says: "We immediately devoted one whole day to a conference with Minister Herran and we collaborated in preparing a cablegram to Bogota urging and demanding wider powers in the negotiations, but their instructions did not agree."

In the meantime, Jan. 2, the United States Minister at Bogota, Mr. Hart, informed Secretary Hay by cable that the Colombian Government was determined to demand an indemnity from the canal company before ratifying the treaty. We immediately held conferences with Secretary Hay and the President to combat Colombia's attitude.

In one of these interviews Secretary Hay told us that he would propose the Nicaragua and Costa Rica treaties and send them to the Senate for ratification if Colombia did not act promptly, and Secretary Hay authorized us to repeat these words to Minister Herran, which we did at once."

But Mr. Roosevelt did not approve the Nicaragua and Costa Rican treaties and he did not send them to the Senate. Mr. Cromwell needed a threat of that kind from the President of the United States in order to influence Mr. Herran, and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cromwell were equally zealous in behalf of Panama.

Mr. Cromwell makes it plain in his narrative that Colombia was unalterably opposed to the kind of a treaty with the United States that the Panama Canal company wanted for its own profit, and the Roosevelt administration would accept no treaty that was detrimental to the interests of the canal company.

That was the real cause of the controversy, and the Roosevelt administration was playing the Panama Canal company game both in the negotiations with Colombia and in the failure to negotiate with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as provided for in the Spooner law.

"Reasonable Time" Expired.
Despite all of Mr. Cromwell's efforts he could not bring the Colombian Charge to an agreement. Matters were in this state when on Jan. 21, Secretary of State Hay wrote the following peremptory note to the Colombian Charge d'Affaires:

"Department of State, Washington, Jan. 21, 1903.
Dear Mr. Herran:

I am commanded by the President to say to you that the reasonable time that statute accords for the conclusion of negotiations with Colombia for the excavation of a canal of the Isthmus has now expired, and he has instructed me to sign with you a treaty of which I had the honor to give you a copy with the modification that the sum of \$100,000 fixed therein as the annual payment be increased to \$250,000. I am not authorized to consider or discuss any other change.

With sentiments of high consideration, etc. JOHN HAY.

William Nelson Cromwell, the lobbyist of the New Panama Canal Co., who had persuaded the American Government to increase the annual payment from \$100,000 to \$250,000, went at once to Dr. Herran and his party pointing out that if he did not there and then accept the terms offered by the United States Colombia would lose everything and the Nicaragua Canal would be built instead of the one at Panama. Mr. Cromwell induced the Colombian Charge to sign the treaty "ad referendum." The lobbyist of the Panama Canal Co. himself rapidly corrected the draft of the treaty and, taking Dr. Herran with him to Secretary Hay's private residence, the evening of Jan. 21, 1903, told the Secretary of State that an agreement had been reached and that they were ready to sign the treaty then and there.

Only three persons were present when the treaty was signed. They were Secretary of State Hay, Dr. Tomas Herran and William Nelson Cromwell, to whom the pen used in signing the treaty was presented "as a mark of appreciation of the part he took in the so long and apparently so hopeless negotiations."

Signaling Beat a Cablegram.
Mr. Cromwell later boasted that: "As a practical detail showing by how narrow a margin we succeeded we note that a few hours after the signing of the treaty Mr. Herran received a peremptory cable from his Government to suspend all negotiations till the receipt of fresh instructions. This dispatch, which, if it had arrived a few hours earlier, would have paralyzed all action and have prevented any result, was on its way from Bogota when thanks to the strongest pressure, we succeeded in having the treaty concluded."

The shameful and amazing story of the intrigues and conspiracy that followed the signing of the Hay-Herran treaty has been told almost detail in the Post-Dispatch and World.

Mr. Cromwell redoubled his diplomatic activities. He aided Secretary Hay in the writing of instructions to the American Minister in Bogota. He suggested sending the ultimatum to the Bogota Government and he planned and carried to the point where Mr. Bunau-Varilla could complete the Panama revolution. On Nov. 3, the day when the Panama revolution was pulled off on the isthmus, the stock of the canal company closed at \$7.50.

Days of the Uprising.

Mr. Cromwell in his brief says: "It is not necessary to herein detail the incidents of so momentous an event, it suffices to say that in our position, as general counsel to the railroad company (an American corporation) we requested the American Government to protect the property of the canal and of the railroad and to apply the clauses of the treaty of 1848, which guaranteed free and uninterrupted transit on the isthmus; that three of our partners were in conference and communication frequently with the Government of the United States, with the directors of the railroad company and its officials on the isthmus, and we were assured the full protection and preservation, without damage or difficulties, of the properties of the two companies."

Nov. 7 Mr. Curtis had an audience with the President, who expressed great satisfaction with the cable from the directors of the Panama Canal company and of the liquidator of the old company, giving Mr. Roosevelt assurance of loyal adherence and expressing their entire confidence in the success of your mission."

The day of Mr. Curtis' interview with Mr. Roosevelt, Panama stock closed at \$5.50, a gain of 35% per cent in four days.

This cable was sent three days before the revolution in Panama, and Mr. Cromwell's account of Mr. Curtis' audience with Mr. Roosevelt shows that this cablegram was intended to express the canal company's consent to the ap-

plication of the agreement with the United States to the new situation that would be created by the Cromwell-Roosevelt revolution in Panama.

Mr. Cromwell then turned his attention to the ratification of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty, signed on Nov. 18. He says:

"In order to assure its ratification we brought about conferences between the special delegates and Senators Hanna, Fairbanks, Kittredge, Platt and other members of Congress, in order to inform them about the situation and to permit them to acquaint themselves with the new situation by a personal inquiry, in view of the approaching election. And we prepared a report of the abuses of the unjust wrongs from which Panama had suffered for a period of 50 years—a statement which we communicated to the officials of the

Senate."

"The treaty had been signed on Nov.

18, 1903, ratified by Panama, Dec. 2, 1903, and was submitted to the Senate of the United States by the President on Dec. 7, 1903."

The day after the treaty was ratified by Panama the canal stock closed at \$11 and it was at \$11 the day after Mr. Roosevelt sent the treaty to the Senate.

Arguments for Hanna.

"Senator Hanna and other party leaders asked us for information," continues Mr. Cromwell. "To overcome the contrary opinion, we arranged and directed conferences between the special delegates of Panama and a number of the party leaders of the Senate as we have already done, and we prepared a report of the abuses of the unjust wrongs from which Panama had suffered for a period of 50 years—a statement which we communicated to the officials of the

Senate."

Continued on Next Page.

Thursday **Garlands** Tomorrow

Final, "Last-at-Any-Price"

Clear-Away of Children's Dresses

WE'RE GOING TO PUT THE PRICE SO LOW THAT YOU CAN'T GET THEM ANYWHERE ELSE—just say come and "take one" or two, or a half dozen. Of course, we can't do that—it would be undignified. And besides that, dignity would not permit our customers to accept an offer of that kind. But here IS an offer (and don't treat it with indifference).

HERE'S THE STORY

We have 2000 Summer Dresses for Children 6 to 14 years. Summer is well advanced and we're not going to carry one of these Dresses over.

600 Dresses worth \$2.25 and \$2.50
650 Dresses worth \$1.75 and \$2.00
450 Dresses worth \$1.25 and \$1.50
300 Dresses worth \$1.00 and \$1.10

All Go in One Group, for the One Day at the One Price

59c



Bed Bugs Are a Nuisance. KEEP THEM OUT WITH Getz Bed Bug Exterminator
For sale by dealers, or by W. D. HUSSUNG, Mfr.
1181 PINE ST., Phone 1265.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives all news gathered by the Associated Press.

Under the above heading the Detroit Free Press, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are more easily infested with bed bugs are fonder than soldiers who have corns and bunions increased in rawhide."

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

This foot powder, shaken in the shoes of soldiers, has long been used in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, is in line with the expressions heard daily for more than two years in every corner of the world, by millions of people who share Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet, into their shoes, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. It can be obtained from dealers everywhere for 25c, or a trial package will be sent by mail free if you write to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Barry's *Cord Shop* 705 Locust

Odd, Soiled and Sample CORSETS at a Fraction of Their Value

We expect the greatest Corset selling in our history, because the selection is more plentiful than we have ever offered. This is the natural result of our greatly increased Corset business.

You will have no difficulty in finding your size in some model, some make, in some one of the lots.

Group, containing odds and ends of our best makes, valued at \$2.95

A good selection of our regular \$4.00 and \$5.00 models for \$1.50

\$10.00, \$8.00 and \$6.00 models at \$2.95

U. S. SURGEON IN CHARGE
OF THE FIGHT ON PLAGUE

Blue's Assistant Opens New Orleans Headquarters—Situation Is Not Alarming.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Dr. William C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, today opened headquarters here preparatory to conducting a still more

active campaign for the eradication of bubonic plague.

An effort was being made today to trace the movements prior to July 2 of John Jackson, the 9-year-old negro boy who died from plague on that day. The purpose was to ascertain if a second focus of infection exists.

Although bacteriologists confirmed the suspicion that Jackson's death was due to plague, health authorities declared today that the situation was not alarming and that they expected soon to stamp out the contagion thoroughly.

Kline's

509 Washington Av., Near Broadway
Clearing Tub Suits

Values up to \$29.75 at \$5.00 and \$10.00.



Choice

\$5.00

and
\$10

\$2.50, \$2.95 Blouses

A NEW shipment of fifty dozen of the most desired Blouses, the best styles of splendid crepes and rich lingerie materials—various colors—\$1.69 ideas—all clean, fresh and perfect—choice

\$2.98 Wash Skirts

M ADE up of splendid quality wide-wale piques and excellent ruffles—beautiful Russian tunic models. Skirts that are all clean and in perfect condition—complete variety of sizes—priced.....

Thursday Is BLUE SEAL DAY in the Millinery Department

ON Blue Seal Day we assemble all broken lots of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, etc., and put a Blue Seal mark on them, which means the lowest price ever quoted for merchandise of similar quality. For tomorrow we have assembled:

About 15 dozen good Untrimmed Hats—in black, burnt and some colors—regular \$1.50 to \$3.00 values.

Price..... **19c**

A lot of Flowers—regularly priced \$1.50; on sale

10c

A splendid collection of Trimmed Hats—originally priced from \$5 to \$8—not more than \$2.00 in all—choice of Blue Seal Day at.....

25c

HERE are any number of other Blue Seal bargains for Thursday—lots that are too small to mention. Come with the expectation of getting the biggest bargains of the year.

FRAUD is being attempted against the users of Presto-O-Lite

Be on guard against the nameless and worthless tanks which certain parties are now endeavoring to palm off on Prest-O-Lite users in St. Louis and vicinity.

Your Prest-O-Lite, when empty, can be promptly exchanged anywhere and everywhere. The dealer who takes a counterfeit away from you can sell it easily. But a counterfeit is worthless and has no responsible exchange service behind it.

Besides, a counterfeit gives you very inferior lighting service.

Don't allow anyone to take away your ability to get Prest-O-Lite service.

Before you accept any cylinder in exchange for your Prest-O-Lite,

Look for the Presto-O-Lite trade mark

Tear off any paper labels and look for the name Prest-O-Lite, etched in large letters on the side of the cylinder.

If the cylinder does not clearly show the word "Prest-O-Lite," without any guess work, it is NOT a genuine Prest-O-Lite, and is not accepted for exchange service by any Prest-O-Lite dealer.

Look at your cylinder today and see if a counterfeit has already been palmed off on you. If so, demand the return of your Prest-O-Lite. Communicate with us promptly and we will gladly help you recover your property.

The Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.
(St. Louis Branch)
3342 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Continued on Next Page

BRYAN'S TREATY WITH NICARAGUA BANKERS' VICTORY

New York World Says It Was Rewritten From the Knox-Castillo Treaty Which the Senate Threw Out and Is Wholly in the Interest of Wall Street Financiers, Upheld by Bayonets.

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR KNOX'S PLAN

Cablegrams, Military Reports and Documents Tell a Story of an Assisted Revolution and Forcing American Loans Upon a Weak Country—All Central America Dis-trusted.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The World today prints the following: The treaty negotiated by Secretary of State Bryan with Nicaragua is before the Senate. It has been bitterly denounced. The World presents here with a series of facts which shed a flood of light on it and show just how Secretary of State Knox sought to turn Nicaragua into a Wall street colony and how Secretary Bryan has been misled into completing Knox's plan of perpetuating dollar diplomacy in Nicaragua by negotiating this treaty which he is trying to have ratified by the Senate.

This treaty, which was proposed originally by Mr. Knox and which was re-written and presented to the Senate by Mr. Bryan, provides:

1. That the Platt amendment (such as obtains in Cuba) shall be accepted by Nicaragua. This amendment grants the United States a protective over the little republic.

2. That Nicaragua shall cede to the United States the right to take and to use the interoceanic canal route upon payment by this Government of \$3,000,000 in gold.

3. That Nicaragua shall cede to the United States certain land for a naval station on Fonseca Bay, on the Pacific side.

The fundamental reason given for the ratification of the treaty at this time is the alleged necessity and desirability of the acquisition by the United States Government of the Nicaraguan Canal route and of the naval base in Fonseca Bay.

No Immediate Need Apparent.

Inasmuch as the Monroe Doctrine prohibits any foreign Government from acquiring the canal route, and as it is of value to the United States only as a protection against possible competition to the Panama Canal, no immediate need for the action on the treaty is apparent.

Furthermore, Costa Rica claims a portion of the interoceanic canal route and is aroused against the treaty, as she has received no monetary consideration, but merely an informal promise that she will be paid at some future date.

Salvador and Honduras also have certain rights in Fonseca Bay, as the bay lies between the three nations. But these countries, although they have been earnest in their objections to the passage of the treaty, have received nothing save a little gratuitous advice to the effect that they are mistaken in the geographical lines which they have described in their enthusiasm to protect their interests.

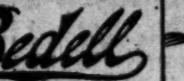
Theodore Roosevelt, the then president, gave quick action on the treaty may be traced to Mr. Bryan's earnest, doleful speech in which he told the little republic, in a brotherly manner, from her financial and political interests. This he hoped to accomplish through the extension of the Platt amendment, that has made us guardians of Cuba, over the Central American republic.

But the real demand for action comes from the group of Wall street bankers who control the finances of the country and the group of political bandits who were put in control of the machinery of government by Mr. Knox.

These willies will lose heavily if action is taken, and they will gain heavily if the treaty is ratified immediately.

The politicians and bankers are inseparable partners. Their interests are interwoven by "dollar diplomacy." If "dollar diplomacy" is accepted by the United States Senate, the partnership will continue as long as profits may be squeezed out of the people of Nicaragua.

If the treaty is not ratified the partnership will be dissolved. The politicians will be thrown out of office, just as soon as the American marines are removed

gates **Bedell** 

Thursday— you can select from all of
Neusteter's

Man-Tailored Suits

That heretofore sold at \$15.00 to \$25.00

THESE are broken lots left from
Neusteter's finest \$15, \$20 and
\$25 Suits—in serges, gaberdine, wool
crepe and wool poplin—the greatest suit
values of the entire season.

5

We are closing out all of Neusteter's Waists

That sold at \$2.50 to \$5.00

at **\$1.98** and **\$2.98**

AT the same attractive prices we are showing hundreds of exquisite Bedell Waists—all reflecting the very latest New York style ideas in the daintiest voiles, lawns, lingerie fabrics, organic, crepe and chiffon and lace combinations—all the newest colorings—all the newest collar and sleeve effects—values that clearly surpass anything to be seen elsewhere in St. Louis.

New York Philadelphia
Brooklyn Pittsburgh
Newark St. Louis

Washington Av. and Seventh St.

Successors to **Neusteter**



Drink

Coca-Cola

and feel your thirst
slip away. You'll
finish refreshed.
cooled, satisfied.

Demand the genuine
by full name—
Nicknames encourage
substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

DICK: "An honest sale" (that's you and I) will buy a diamond at Louis' Bros. & Co.

See DICKENS, the Lawyer Man.
For Facsimile Letters, etc. 720 Olive St.

Here are the right prices-- the Judge & Dolph prices

Whether it's articles to take along on your vacation, or whether it's some other of the thousands of things sold in drug stores—to get the right prices you'll have to come to one of the three big J. & D. stores.

THURSDAY (these prices are for this day only) BIG DAY

Pound Peroxide Hydro- 8c
gen, U. S. P. 8c
25c Cake Zemo Soap 15c
50c Pompeian Massa- 25c
crem

Talcum Powders
Williams' Talcum Powder 15c
Soub's Talcum Powder 15c
Lassell's Massette Talc. Powd. 15c
Rivers' Talcum Powder 15c
Colgate's Talcum Powder, small 15c
Colgate's Talcum Powder, large 15c
Trailing Arbutus Talcum Powder, flesh and white 15c
Stork Talcum (borated), sweet-scented, full pound 15c
Stork Talcum (borated), full pound 15c

Palm Olive Soap, 3 cakes 19c

Cameras
No. 6 Violet Cream 15c
Hasseline Snow 15c
\$1.00 Othine, double strength 15c
\$2.00 Pond's Vanishing Cream 15c
\$2.00 Pond's Vanishing Cream 15c
\$2.00 Daggett & Ramsell's Cam- 15c
Cream 15c

2-ounce Peroxide Vanishing Cream, a mild skin bleach, prevents freckles 15c

No. 2 Buster Brown, size 2 1/2 x 1 1/2, regular \$2; our price \$1.50

No. 2a Buster Brown, size 2 1/2 x 1 1/2, regular \$2; our price \$1.75

No. 3 Buster Brown, size 2 1/2 x 1 1/2, regular \$2; our price \$2.00

EXTRA SPECIAL
No. 5 Anso Fending Pocket Film Camera, size 4x5; a real vacation bargain; regular \$15.00 value \$12.00

No. 10 Bath Cap (Bulgarian), vanity shield 15c

No. 12 Bath Cap (Bulgarian), with vanity shield 15c

Divine Cap 15c
Water Wings 25c and the Ear Stopper 15c

Rubber Sponges, the best—small, medium, large, 15c

Monkard Massage, Bath Spray 15c

The Shower Massage Bath Spray 15c

Sterne's Hold Fast Bath Spray 15c

50c Bath Brush (No. 1), \$1.00 Bath Brush, with handle (No. 4) 25c

FREE at any one of our Busy Toilet Goods Counters a box of Colgate's Week-End Comforts with any 50c purchase

No Telephone or Mail Orders Accepted. We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities

Judge & Dolph Three big drug stores

515 Olive Broadway & Washington 7th & Locust

A Message of Importance to Shippers and Merchants

The American Express Company, on July first, extended its service and opened 1800 new offices on the following lines of transportation:

Rock Island System Lehigh Valley Railroad
Central Railroad of New Jersey Philadelphia & Reading Railroad

Especial attention is called to the fact that shipments for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington can now be accepted, and given the same prompt service characteristic of American Express deliveries for other points.

With this additional territory the Company's patrons will be offered service unequalled in dispatch and security, covering 75,000 miles of railroad with 10,000 offices in the United States and Canada.

The Company's routes include lines in New England, the Eastern, Middle, Western, Southern, Pacific Coast States and in Canada, also many river lines; and if accepts shipments of freight, parcels, money and valuables destined to the offices

The Company buys and sells foreign exchange, domestic and foreign money orders, checks, letters, bills, money orders, and circular letters of credit, transfers mostly by wire and cable; money remitted to all parts of the world; sells tickets over European railroads.

American Express Traveler's Cheques have become known all over the world.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

Established 1841
General Offices: 65 Broadway, New York City

Order it inserted in Post-Dispatch want ads—Where it WILL be noticed

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Continued From Preceding Page.

from Managua. If the treaty is ratified the politicians will have an opportunity of making a getaway with a slice of the \$1,000,000 in gold which Uncle Sam will have to dump into their coffers, and will be continued in office by the State Department.

If the treaty is ratified the banker will be given complete domination of the country and the hard bargains which Knox assisted them in making will be a source of great profit. If the treaty is defeated the profits will fade.

Have Hoodwinked Mr. Bryan.

It is in the interests, through their Washington representative, who have hoodwinked Mr. Bryan into the belief that the treaty will be a godsend to helpless nation.

Mr. Charles Douglass, who is advertised in Washington, Latin-American colony as a close friend of Mr. Bryan's, has been acting as counselor to Gen. Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Minister.

Today the political conditions are such in Nicaragua that the present Government, upheld still by the employment of American marines, is held in grave danger of being thrown out of office by the revolution; and if such a case can be brought about, the Wall Street gentlemen would be deprived of the profits which were guaranteed to them by Knox and the old Republican "business" administration.

The evidence in possession of the World establishes the following facts:

1. That Secretary Knox drove Dictator Zelaya from Nicaragua because he refused to turn his country over to a group of American explorers and financiers. That was in the heyday of Douglass' influence.

2. That Knox fostered the run against Madriz, who succeeded Zelaya and who also failed to see the attractions of American financial domination.

3. That Knox put into the presidency Adolfo Diaz, a former employee of the American interests, who had promised to do his bidding and who has carried out that promise.

Treaty Turned Down.

4. That Knox sought to saddle on Nicaragua immediately after Diaz's ascendancy to the presidency—\$1,000,000 Wall Street loans, but the treaty which would have clinched the bargain was turned down by the United States Senate because it was repugnant to American institutions.

5. That Knox induced Diaz to turn his finances and country over to the Wall street bankers, notwithstanding this adverse action of the Senate.

6. That when a revolution broke out in opposition to Diaz, Knox sent American marines into the country, who fought the battles of the Diaz crowd, while the State Department pretended that the marines were merely protecting American lives and property.

7. That Secretary Bryan has been hoodwinked into the American interests to remain in Nicaragua up to the present time upon the assumption that they are protecting the American legation, when, as a matter of fact, the Stars and Stripes are floating over the palace of the former President as a reminder to the majority that if they attempt to oust Diaz they will meet the same fate that they met when they fought the United States two years ago.

8. That it is to this little group of political usurpers and their Wall street partners that Mr. Bryan is proposing to give \$3,000,000 in payment for the sovereignty of a people, a possible canal route and a host of questionable immediate importance.

9. That the United States is about to consummate a treaty with a nation which is analogous to a contract wherein a trustee seeks to enter into a contract with a minor ward, by which the trustee would receive things of great value from one legally incompetent.

These facts have long been known throughout the Latin-American countries, but they have been carefully concealed from the American public. They have added greatly to the feeling of distrust with which the American Government is regarded throughout South and Central America.

When Secretary Bryan succeeded Mr. Knox he found Nicaragua demoralized from every standpoint and a group of American bankers in control of the finances. He found that the Diaz Government was virtually bankrupt and was willing and anxious to make any treaty with the United States whereby it might get some cash, and whereby the little group of Knox-made Government might hereafter be assured of protection from their own people.

As the only possible method of making the Government stand, he had re-written and offered the Senate for its consideration and amendment, in necessary, the Knox treaty which had been voted down in the Senate when offered originally and against which every Democrat voted.

But while he asked the Senate to consider this treaty as a vehicle which might straighten out Nicaragua, every Central American country became alarmed. They had watched the hidden hand of Knox build up and support a government without the consent of the people. They realized that it was for financial reasons and they had hoped that this administration would undo the work of the past administration. John D. Long is trying to adjust the trouble caused by the "taking of Panama" by President Roosevelt.

These Central Americans consider the Nicaraguan treaty as unfair as the "taking of Panama." They see in the surrender of a nation's sovereignty and a strip of land to a great nation which created and supports the administration making the surrender. To them the entire matter is of a piece with the Panama case. Here are the questions they ask:

"When will the American forces tear down the present Governments of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, in order that it may establish governments which will do the bidding of its Secretary of State even to the surrendering of its sovereignty? How long will it be before every republic in Central America is under control, and how long then will it be before the United States controls all of us?"

They have misinterpreted the meaning of President Wilson's speech because the Democratic administration accepted the handwork of Knox in Nicaragua and proposed to carry it to

its logical conclusion even while Secretary Bryan was promising that Washington would renounce "Dollar Diplomacy."

Bankers' Profits Unknown.

Up to the present time little has been known in this country of the profits which the American bankers have made through their deal with the State Department and the Diaz Government. In a general way it was reported that Secretary Knox installed an American collector in the custom house and that the Wall street firms were given complete control of the banking facilities and the finances of the nation, notwithstanding that the American Senate never sanctioned the aggressions and that the system stands on the flat of Mr. Knox's command.

This is a single sample of the benign influence which Wall street, under the State Department protection, has used to regenerate the Nicaraguan finances.

To show what an extent the Wall street bankers needed the assistance of the American troops to maintain control of Nicaragua, note this report of Lieutenant-Colonel Long, U. S. M. C., on command at Leon, where he was in

general that the bankers had gotten control of the railroad, but it was not generally reported that the bankers paid or promised to pay \$2,500,000 for the National road, which cost the country more than \$5,000,000 and which is the life of the nation's commerce.

A sample of the manner in which the bankers have dominated the country is shown by the records of the Nicaraguan Assembly, Jan. 30, 1913. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Quadra, was asked for a report on the condition of the national treasury.

He replied that there was no money in the treasury—not even enough to pay the salaries of the Congress. He was ordered to get some money. He went to the National Bank, but when he reported to the Congress he said that Bundy Cole, the bankers' Nicaraguan manager, had told him to give this answer to the unpaid Congress:

"There is no money and there will be no money for the present. The bankers will not give up one dollar until

the Congress approves the contract to turn over to the bankers the rest of the railroad."

The Congress adopted the contract and then they were paid off. This contract provided that the bankers should pay \$1,000,000 for the remaining 49 per cent in the railroad. They had paid \$1,500,000 for 51 per cent of the property. This same property cost the Government more than \$5,000,000.

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Cables, official documents and reports in the possession of the World show that the troubles of Nicaragua began in 1903, when James Districk of Pittsburgh, who had gone to Nicaragua the preceding year, finally obtained from President Zelaya a concession for United States and Nicaragua Co. that covered 16,000 square miles, or practically one-fifth of the country and extended to the Pacific.

At about the same time an associated company purchased the mines of La Luz and Los Angeles and Adolfo Diaz, now the President of the country, went to have been the cutting off of the eastern portion of the country, leaving

The United States and Nicaragua Co. was made up of men closely associated with Philander Knox, then a practicing lawyer in Pittsburgh, but later Attorney-General, Secretary of State and Senator.

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Zelaya the capital and the Western coast.

Cables show that the revolutionists received such encouragement at Washington, however, that they decided to go after the entire country. Zelaya caused to be executed two Americans, Cannon and Groce, who took part in a revolutionist plot to blow up a war vessel.

The United States, through the State Department, demanded reparation and took open sides with the revolutionists. Aramburu, the man who sold the mines to the revolutionists, was captured and secured them money and supplies. The revolutionists secured a loan in New York and finally took possession of the country. Diaz, the employee of the American company, was made President.

Zelaya's minister at Washington advised him that it would be wise if he expected anything from the United States Government in support of his objections, to take an American loan and not one with English bankers, as he was planning to do. The Assistant Secretary of State at the time was Mr. Bacon, formerly a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

In 1909 Zelaya finally appointed a man to wind up the affairs of the United States and Nicaragua Co. upon the condition that promised improvements had not been made. Knox was then Secretary of State.

Just after he had taken this action, Zelaya learned, according to evidence shown by the World, that a revolt against his rule was being planned. He secured his first information from Gen. Altschul, who had been upon a trip to Washington.

Zelaya at first refused to believe the report, as everything in Nicaragua appeared peaceful. Later he sent the General to Washington to try to get further details.

Gen. Altschul, who became the leader of the revolution, by asking for troops to withstand any uprising, secured the best part of the Nicaraguan army for the revolutionists. The first plans of the revolutionists are shown by the World to have been the cutting off of the eastern portion of the country, leaving

every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeons holes and drawers of his desk free from the accumulation of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ills.

Send 31 one-cent stamp to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It makes men and women clear-headed and able-bodied—restores to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

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Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It makes men and women clear-headed and able-bodied—restores to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

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From a World's Title Standpoint, Ritchie Is a "Finished" Fighter

CINCINNATI BUYS DERRICK, INFIELD STAR OF ORIOLES

Twombley, Outfielder, Also Is Sold to Herzog's Club for Immediate Delivery.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—President August Hermann of the Cincinnati National League club announced today that Derrick and Outfielder Twombley of the Baltimore International League team had been obtained by Cincinnati. He stated that Twombley would be tried out immediately, but that Derrick would probably figure in a trade.

rumors were current of a big deal that it was said, would change personnel of the Cincinnati team to a marked extent, as well as include several well-known players on another National League team. Both President Hermann and Manager Herzog refused to make any statement other than to make brief announcement that there was nothing new in the trading line.

COLLEGE CREWS TO ROW AT PANAMA EXPOSITION

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 8.—An invitation has been received by several of the crews here for the regatta to be held at Poughkeepsie next week.

The invitation to the next year's regatta in California was announced by Graduate Manager A. Ralph Horr of the Washington crew, and was extended to Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania squads.

Coach Nickalls of Pennsylvania, Coach Rice of Columbia and Courtney of Cornell expressed themselves as being skeptical, but said they would give all expenses and time to give the boys god jobs, after they get through out there it might be considered," Coach Rice said.

French Champion Is Johnson's Next Victim

PARIS, France, July 8.—GEORGES CARPENTIER, the Idol of France and the heavyweight champion of Europe, will be the next opponent of Jack Johnson, according to a preliminary agreement reached by which Johnson will fight Carpenter in Paris next October. The world title holder will receive a guarantee of \$20,000, win or lose, and 50 per cent of the moving picture rights.

Johnson was a great singles player, but his chief fame was as a partner of the hard-hitting left-handed pincer. A left-handed pincer has a peculiar advantage in doubles and this fact may help Murray to a partnership with McLoughlin or Williams, breaking up the old combination of McLoughlin and Bundy.

How Many Rounds for Title Bouts?

FIGHT fans are rejoicing because Louis is being added to the states which permit 20-round boxing contests, on the theory that championships can't be decided in shorter fights.

Why? The average reader of boxing news and gossip will say the reason is that the number of contests has been settled definitely in a shorter number of rounds.

But that is not the reason.

A physician who has gone over the championship bouts of the last 20 years has found that the grand average duration of a fight is slightly over 20 rounds.

That seems to answer the question effectively.

See DEEMES, the Letter Man, Addressing, Fine Printing, T. B. Olive.

Edgar Defeats Harry Vardon.

LE TOUQUET, France, July 8.—S. Edgar of New Castle-on-Tyne, heretofore practically unknown, yesterday won the French open golf championship, winning out over a field that included Harry Vardon, English open champion, and numerous French golf stars. Edgar turned in a score of 288 for the 72 holes, while Vardon, former open champion of Great Britain, was third with 295.

First Thing in the Case

the printer always picks is U. S. MARINE.

Not "Pi", Mr. Printer, but P-I-E. It's the real old toothsome pie for you, too, when you get hold of U. S. MARINE tobacco. You're never mussed up when you've got U. S. MARINE. It's a rich, sweet, healthy smoke or chew; and the printer is glad of a chance to use printer's ink to tell the rest of the world how good it is.

U.S. MARINE Cut Plug Tobacco

is a prime favorite with printers and all live, hustling he-boys who know and like a smoke or a chew of real man's tobacco.

And U. S. MARINE is always the same—always satisfying. We don't let U. S. MARINE go out of the factory until it has been aged from three to five years, so that all the rich, mellow sweetness of its Kentucky leaf is at its best.

When you're tobacco hungry, you want clean, honest, juicy tobacco with some backbone to it. You never see a U. S. MARINE user switch to some other brand. He knows nothing can compare with U. S. MARINE for downright satisfaction.

A week's trial of U. S. MARINE will prove this to you—will make you a permanent user of U. S. MARINE.

Sold everywhere in 5c packages.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.



Frapped Pedal Extremities.

Twombley, Outfielder, Also Is Sold to Herzog's Club for Immediate Delivery.

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Woman Judge Fines Women. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—"A woman who disobeys the law should be treated just like a man," said Miss Lura Middaugh, who yesterday acted as Judge in the Kansas City (Kan.) Police Court in the absence of Judge Brady. She fined two women who sat on the municipal bench there. She fined two women, charged with maintaining liquor nuisances, \$100 and \$200. Miss Middaugh recently was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"We have great faith in your remedies. I was very sick and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet ached. My stomach bothered me. I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am much improved, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me."—Mrs. Mary Gauthier, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

An Honest, Dependable Medicine. It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and today hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



Resinol stops skin torments!

THE soothing, healing medicament in Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap penetrates every tiny pore of the skin, clears it of eruptions, and stops itching instantly. Resinol specially heals eczema, rashes, psoriasis and other eruptions and clears away disfiguring pimples and blackheads, when other treatments prove a waste of time and money.

Resinol is not an experiment. It is a doctor's prescription which proved so successful in the treatment of skin diseases that it has been used in other doctors all over the country for the past sixteen years. Gold Seal, the original Resinol Ointment, 50¢ and \$1. Box, 25¢. For trial free, write to Dept. 42-8, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Avoid imitations.

On Your Vacation Duffy's Will Be Your Nearest Doctor



When taking advantage of summer for rest and travel, provide against slight indispositions, which change of water, food and climate invariably bring about. A tablespoonful of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is again "the friend in need." It will bring quick relief. For emergencies, prostrations or chills, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is near at hand. It's easy for you to

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

In a little water or milk before meals and on retiring will put and keep your stomach and bowels in fine condition to do all the work called upon. If, through neglect, any of these complaints have taken hold upon you, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is again "the friend in need." It will bring quick relief. For emergencies, prostrations or chills, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is near at hand. It's easy for you to

"Get Duffy's and Keep Well."

At most drug-stores, grocery and hardware stores and large bottle-works for value. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a good doctor's advice.

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

STORM OBSTRUCTS TRACK; WOMAN SAVES A TRAIN

Mrs. George Mitchell Sees Poles Fall on Right of Way and Quickly Gives Alarm.

AUTO AIDS IN WARNING

Godfrey (Ill.) Farmer, Told by Woman, Rushes Ahead to Stop Express.

A woman's presence of mind saved a fast Chicago-St. Louis passenger train from being wrecked Tuesday afternoon by 12 telegraph poles which had been struck by lightning and had fallen across the Chicago & Alton tracks two miles north of Godfrey, Ill.

The woman is Mrs. George Mitchell, wife of a farmer who lives near where the poles had fallen. She saw the poles struck by lightning in a severe storm and ran one-fourth of a mile to the home of Steve Crawford, where her husband was helping construct a house.

Prairie State Express Due.

The Prairie State Express, a Chicago & Alton mail and passenger train, due in St. Louis at 5:32 p. m. was then about due to pass the Mitchell place.

Mitchell ran to the tracks and then remonstrated, waving a white handkerchief to flag the train when it should come along.

Meanwhile Crawford had jumped into his automobile and was driving along the muddy road to Godfrey. Arriving at the C. & A. station there, he told the station agent of the telegraph poles blocking the track. The Godfrey agent telephoned the agent at Brighton, six miles north, where the Prairie State Express had just arrived on late schedule, due to the heavy rain and electrical storm in Illinois.

A section crew was sent from Godfrey to the point four miles south, where the telegraph poles were removed from the track. Then the passenger train proceeded to St. Louis. Godfrey is four miles north of Alton.

Home Struck by Lightning.

Tuesday afternoon's rain was welcome everywhere in and around St. Louis, except in a few places where houses were struck by lightning, and where electric lighting and telephone service were interrupted with.

Some of the homes struck by lightning in the city and county were those of William C. Loomis, 404 Washington boulevard; T. A. Wray, 5520 Bates avenue; Charles L. Loomis, 2501 Maple avenue; James L. Loomis, 2501 Winslow; James Hern, 550 Arthur avenue; L. W. Fields, 6103 South Broadway; B. E. Custer, Richmond Heights, and E. J. Burgeard, West Portland place, University City. At the Loomis home, Misses Ellene, May and Lucille Loomis were four miles north of Alton.

Outclearing Boys' Wash Suits at 49c

Mothers who hasten to avail themselves of this Thursday buying chance will be doing the practical thing. There are for choosing suits of galates, cheviot & chambrey—in Russian blouse style with sailor or military collars—sizes 2½ to 8 years—all fast colors—choice.

75¢ & \$1 Values

49c

Boys' Vacation Knickers

Wool cassimere, in light, medium & dark colors—peplon style—well made—sizes 6 to 17 years—special, at.

47c

Second Floor

Chocolate Layer Cake, 30c

We'll bake those delicious Chocolate Layer Cakes for you. Sunlight Bakers is so famed & which regularly are sold at 40¢ & have them fresh every hour at the special price, Thursday, yd., 30c

Basement Salesroom

49c to 75c Dress Goods

One big table of plain, striped & fancy, half-wool, light-weight, light medium & dark fabrics. Thursday, yd., 40c

49c to 54c Sport Coating

98c 46-inch Blue Wool Plat at

98c 46-inch Blue Wool Plat

98c 46-inch Black Wool Plat

98c 46-inch Black Wool Plat

98c 46-inch Black Wool Plat

98c 46-inch Cream Serge at

Main Floor, Aisle 1

Secure Reserved Seats Here for the Suburban Garden Theater

This week, "The Manicure Shop."

Park Theater

This week, "The Red Feather."

National Championship Balloon

Races

At Priester's Park, July 11th.

Public Service Bureau.

Main Floor, Gallery

49c to 54c Dress Goods

One big table of plain, striped & fancy, half-wool, light-weight, light medium & dark fabrics. Thursday, yd., 40c

49c to 54c Sport Coating

98c 46-inch Blue Wool Plat at

98c 46-inch Blue Wool Plat

98c 46-inch Black Wool Plat

Try a
3-Time
Ad

PHONE
Your Want
6600
Olive or
Central

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD IF YOU RENT A PHONE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PAGES 11-18

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1914.—PART TWO.

PAGES 11-18

Of Course, You Want
Want Ad Results!

31,085 Want Ad Answers

Passed through the Post-Dispatch Want Ad Postoffice during June.

HENWOOD, UNDER DEATH SENTENCE, DENIED THIRD TRIAL

He Killed E. E. Copeland When
He Shot Tony von Phul, St.
Louis, to Death.

QUARREL OVER WOMAN

Tragedy in Bar of Denver
Hotel Followed Row About
Banker's Wife.

DENVER, Colo., July 8.—Harold F.
Henwood, under sentence of death for
the killing of George E. Copeland, was
denied a new trial today by the State
Court.

Copeland was fatally wounded the
night of May 24, 1911, when Henwood
and his companion, Tony von Phul, a St.
Louis sergeant, in the barroom of a
small hotel.

The death sentence imposed by the
lower court is affirmed and it is ordered
to be carried out the week beginning
July 13.

Henwood was convicted on June 18
of the killing of Copeland and sentenced
to death. On June 29, 1911, Henwood
had been convicted of second degree
murder and later had been sentenced
to the penitentiary for life. The Su-
preme Court reversed this verdict and
ordered a new trial.

When Henwood shot Von Phul stray
bullets struck George Copeland of Crip-
ple Creek and James W. Atkinson of
Colorado Springs.

Von Phul and Copeland died.

Henwood opened fire with a revolver
after he had been knocked down by
Von Phul.

The two had quarreled over letters
written to Von Phul by Mrs. Isabelle
Anderson Springer, then the wife of
John W. Springer, Denver stockman and
hanker.

There is no doubt about the advantages in buy-
ing from a reliable and well-organized Louis-
ville Co. 24 floor, 20th N. Sixth St.

MAN CONFESSES MURDER OF A 4-YEAR-OLD GIRL

CHICAGO, July 8.—Boswell C. F.
Smith, a salesman, confessed today to
the murder of 4-year-old Hazel Wein-
holt last night.

Smith, unaware that some of his ac-
tions in the alley back of the shop kept
the girl's parents had been observed.

carried the body into the store, explain-
ing that he had found it.

"See, this was in her mouth," he
said, exhibiting a gag on which the
child had choked to death. At this
point the witnesses appeared and Smith
was arrested.

"The Wrath of the Gods." The
most spectacular motion
picture ever made, is now showing at
the Grand Central, Grand and Lucas
streets.

Wonderful Treatment for Corns, Callouses and Sore Feet

The magic irrigation from foot
baths causes thousands of nervous break-
downs, face and head, the pain, the
tension, the stiffness, the swelling, the
heat waste an hour. Here is a treat-
ment that will cure all these troubles
quickly. No matter
how many past medical
treatments have been tried
in vain, this treatment will
cure all these troubles. The
treatment will give prompt re-
sults and relieve two im-
portant troubles. The
compound is a basin of
water in which the feet
in this for full fifteen
minutes, gently rub-
bed, the results are mar-
velous. All past
medical treatments
have been given to the
feet, the feet feel simply
delighted. Corn and cal-
lous, Upset feet, Con-
gested feet, Sweaty, smelly feet, get
rid of all these troubles. The
feet and removes the
heat and the heat will quickly
be gone. The heat will
be enough to cure the worst feet
and the compound prepared only by
Medical Formula Co., Dayton, Ohio.

ADV.

Heys Hair Health

Restores natural and youthful color
and beauty to gray or faded hair.
Effectively removes dandruff—promotes
a thick healthy growth—keeps hair
soft and glossy. Do not dye.

For men, if not satisfied, 50c. 60c & 61.
for women, 50c. 60c & 61.
in Philo Ray Specialties Co., Newark, N.J., U.S.A.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

JOHN T. SLUGGETT, JR.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

9th District

PRIMARIES,

AUGUST 4th

Headquarters:
1040 PIERCE
BUILDING

Character
& Kid Body
Salesroom

1040 PIERCE
BUILDING

Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund Pays June Milk and Ice Bills, Total \$909.95

Summer's Battle to Save Babies Now at Crisis

Three Hottest Months Are Still
to Come and Money Will Be
Soorely Needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Previously acknowledged	\$1,266.32
Lemonade stand, 2024 Lafayette avenue, by Herbert Niles, Dorothy Peter- son and others	5.50
Lemonade stand, by Anna Lillian, 1220 Olive avenue, and Ruth Fleming	1.25
Bazaar at 1212 Arlington avenue, by Niles, Mabel Lewis and others	6.15
Lemonade stand at Rosedale avenue, by Sarah Engle, Kan., Dorothy Murdoch, 1222 Washington avenue, and others	2.00
Entertainment at 1201 Kins- ley avenue, by Nellie Linton and others	1.05
Lemonade stand by Pearl Blatt, 749 Walton avenue, and others	3.65
Entertainment by five pupils in auditorium of Garfield School, of 749 Walton, Alice Bicknell and others	1.00
Lemonade stand at Page and Penitentiary avenues, by Mary Lillian, Dorothy Lillian, O'Brien and Mary Esther O'Brien	7.05
	1.01

The Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free
Ice Fund yesterday paid the June milk
bills of the St. Louis Pure Milk Com-
mission, amounting to \$425.85, and the June
ice bills of the Free Ice and Sick Diet
Circle of the King's Daughters, amount-
ing to \$464.40, the total thus paid for pure
milk and free ice to save the tenement
babies amounting to \$890.25.

The great summer battle to rescue the
little ones of the poor from sickness
and death caused by the poison of im-
pure milk during the four months of last
summer now enters upon its most
critical period.

The three hottest months of the sum-
mer are just beginning. The July, Aug-
ust and September milk bills of the
Pure Milk Commission and the June
bills of the King's Daughters for those three
months show a big increase over
last summer.

It is during these three months that
the babies of the poor in the city's
crowded tenement districts are in the
greatest peril of death.

Every day during these months the 18
pure milk stations maintained by the
Pure Milk Commission will be crowded
with tenement mothers seeking the pure
milk necessary to keep their babies alive.
Not one of these mothers must be
turned away empty-handed from any
pure milk station.

And Saturday Herbert E. Mortland of
the Pure Milk Commission now officially
proclaims the startling truth that the
tenement babies are in deadlier peril
this summer than ever before in the 10
years' existence of the St. Louis Pure
Milk Commission and the Post-Dispatch
Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund.

"The situation this season," he an-
nounces, "is quite different than in the
past, as the extreme heat of the early
season has weakened the vitality of the
babies and each day sees many babies
brought to the treatment stations. The
percentage of those receiving milk almost
entirely free is greater than ever before.
Much money is needed if all are to re-
ceive the milk so essential to the babies'
health."

The splendid children of the League,
the boys and girls of St. Louis who,
by their unselfish life-saving service,
have made possible the great work of
the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free
Ice Fund to rescue the little ones of
the poor.

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Ice Fund to rescue the little ones of
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No Pockets

Henry Bets Them, Loses Them, and Soon Finds Himself Out of Joint With Civilization.

By Don Mark Lemon.



The Little Hunters

Sandman story of two boys who soon find that roughing it isn't as nice as living in a comfortable home.

By Mrs. F. A. Walker

CHARLES and Frank were cousins, and one summer they visited their grandparents, who lived on a large farm. "This is just the place we read about," said Frank, "where the hunters kept the wild beasts and the robbers sleep in caves."

"What are you going to do?" asked Charles.

"Wrap it in my house," replied Frank.

And, suitting to the argument, he covered Mr. Fish with his waist and rolled him fast in its folds.

"Now, Sue," he answered, impatiently, "what's the use? Do stop nagging me about making money! I've run the risk of being thrown out for what I've already done. Do let me alone!"

"Supposing they do? You have enough to live on for a little while. You'd be so afraid of any one as you are of Mr. Flam to worry about it."

"Booh! Don't talk about that! You were crazy to give him such a promise. You know he's been given as much as I do! Two or three thousand dollars extra will mean a lot when you start to build. Then if you had it we could have the lot next to the Eberhards. We could have the yard fixed as we would like, and perhaps you could have a runabout, and I could take you back and forth from the station."

"Now, Sue, I want all the things you spoke of just as badly as you do, but I'm willing to wait until I can earn them; that's all the difference. I feel like a man again every time Mr. Flam comes so pleasantly."

"I was strongly tempted today to tell him so."

"How foolish it would be to draw that out now, I thought, when we might make so much more by leaving it where it was. Then, how silly Jack was. Who would know if he told Mr. Somers, in confidence, what he knew of the different stocks? No, we would go on with our plan; buy the lot, build the house. But I would urge Jack to let Mr. Somers carry a thousand shares for us, even if he did it once. Jack must do this for me and the children."

"He's a little ashamed of myself for my selfish thoughts. I tried to think of other things, but it was no use. Why should we lose the chance to make a lot of money without any risk, that would enable us to do and live as I wanted to? Just because of Jack's foolish scruples? It was too silly."

"I could hardly wait until he came home to talk to him about it, but when he came in he looked so tired and worn, and ate so little, that I was worried, and forgot all about it for a time. I loved Jack dearly, although it was sometimes hard to be around him. I was afraid he was going to be sick. So, putting the children to bed, I made him lie down and I fussed over him, and read to him, until 9 o'clock, when he went to bed."

"Don't be silly!" I exploded. "Just

CHAPTERS FROM A WOMAN'S LIFE

By Dale Drummond.

Chapter XLVI.

"ACK, why are you so foolish, so afraid of people?"

"What have I done or left undone now?"

"I have been thinking of what you told me. That Ned Somers was willing to carry a thousand shares of stock for you, if you would give him the information that is not only given you without asking, but costs you nothing."

"What, Jack, do you realize what we would have made if we had bought a thousand shares of C. C. L. and another thousand of Transatlantic?" I asked, looking closely at him. "We would have been almost independent, and could have built any kind of a house we wanted to,"

"Knowing that to be the best argument I could use."

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TO GET RID OF UNSIGHTLY HAIRS

There is only one safe and sure way to get rid of hairs—and that is to dissolve them—then you kill the hair roots entirely. To do this get one ounce of simple sulfo solution from your druggist—apply with finger tips—keep the hairs moist for a minute or two. You will see them gradually shrivel up and dissolve—wash the parts with warm water—and you will find that the hairs have disappeared entirely—leaving the skin soft and smooth as velvet without a mark or scar of any kind. ADVERTISING

MENT.

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With a loud cry Frank tried to free himself from the blanket, but the space inside the cave was small and then the blanket held him.

His cry awakened Charles, and by that time they heard voices outside.

They crawled out and there was their grandfather and the farm hands took a look at the man and the dog and began searching for the intruder.

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Society

If Leaving for the
Summer

Your vacation will not be complete without the POST-DISPATCH. You must know what is going on at home. We will keep the POST-DISPATCH following you. If you are away, may we if you will write us. Will change the address as often as necessary. Use postcard or either phone.

Oliver—6600—Central.

Ask for Circulation Department.

A

morning was that of Miss Mary

Sutter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Charles Sutter, and Hilmar A. Giesen,

formerly of Austin, Tex., which was

solemnized at 9:30 o'clock at the New

Cathedral Chapel by the Rev. Father J.

J. McGlynn of St. Rose's Parish.

Only the near relatives and a few

friends were present at the ceremony

and at the bridal breakfast at the Sutter

apartment in the Devonshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Giesen departed at noon

for the East to spend their honeymoon.

They will visit the bride's cousin, Mrs.

Doris E. Cuthon, at her cottage at

Ridge Beach, N. H., and will be gone

several weeks.

The bride is a Visitation Convent girl.

After her graduation she went to an

Eastern school and afterward traveled

abroad for about a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Giesen will make their

home in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leighton Bridgeman whose marriage took place in Bellows

Falls, Vt., Monday, sailed Tuesday from

Boston on the Franconia to spend their

honeymoon in England. The bridegroom

is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson E.

Bridge of 23 Westmoreland place, who

are now at their summer home in Walpole,

N. H. The bride was Miss Dorothy

Flint, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Francis Leighton of Franklin, Vt.

The marriage was one of the notable

midsummer nuptials events and was sol-

emnized in the Emmanuel Church at

Bellows Falls. Miss Pauline Flint was

her sister's maid of honor. The bride-

maids were Misses Catherine Flint,

Constance and Ruth Barrett.

The bridegroom's brother, Lawrence

Bridge, was best man. The ushers were

Wyman Flint, Gardner Bridge, Parker

McCallister, William Emerson Barrett,

Rallison Poucher and Dwight Bridge.

After their return from abroad Mr.

Bridge and his bride will come to St.

Louis to live.

Miss Josephine Ball, daughter of Dr.

and Mrs. James Moore Ball of 486

Washington boulevard, will depart Sat-

urday for Pittsburgh to visit Miss Con-

stance Keefer, who was her maid of

honor last winter. From there she will go

to Frederick, Md., to stay with her

aunt, Mrs. Fred Cramer, until she joins

her parents in Atlantic City in the

late summer. Mrs. Cramer will be re-

membered as Miss Nina Marshall, who

frequently visited here before her mar-

riage.

"This country," said Mrs. Ball, "has

sisted on, and sent from Mexico

replicated that he is a stable Govern-

ment.

They asked a

representative

to present a

declaration of

two opposing

"The assurance

the United States

for independence, of

national satisfaction

will receive no

Gen. Huerta, who

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